

Supplementary section

Nano-manganese oxide and reduced graphene oxide doped polyacrylonitrile fiber mats as electrode material for capacitive deionization (CDI) technology

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Figure S.1

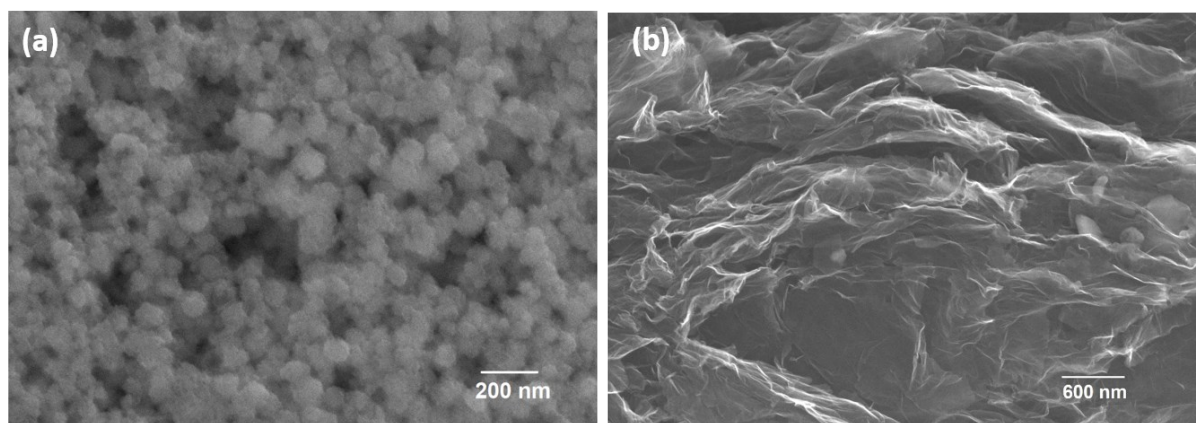


Figure S.1. Scanning electron microscopic images of (a) MnO₂ nanoparticles (b) rGO

Figure S.2

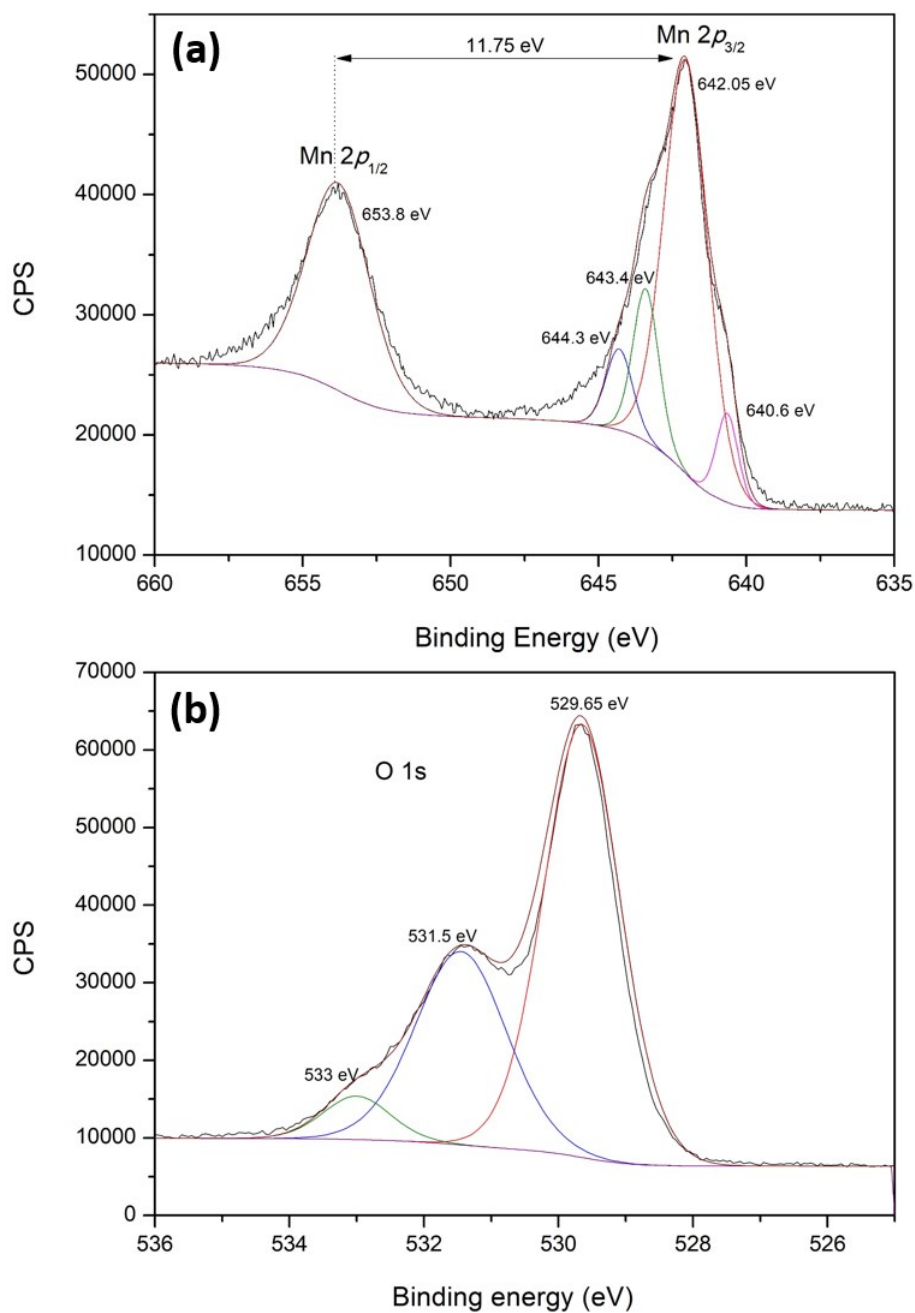


Figure S.2. (a) Mn 2p (b) O 1s X-ray photoelectron spectra of synthesized manganese oxide nanoparticles

Figure S.3

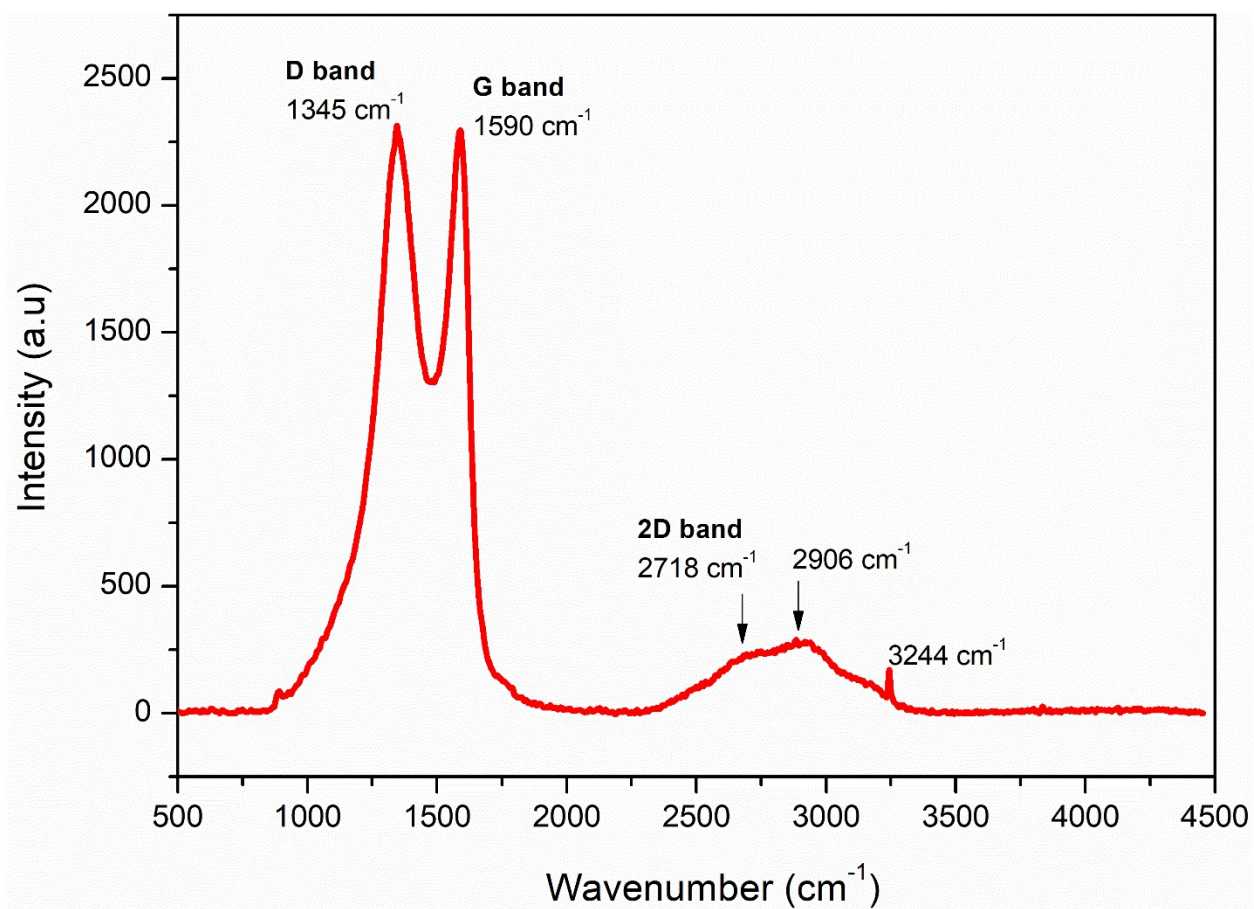


Figure S.3. Raman spectrum of rGO at 27 °C

Figure S.4

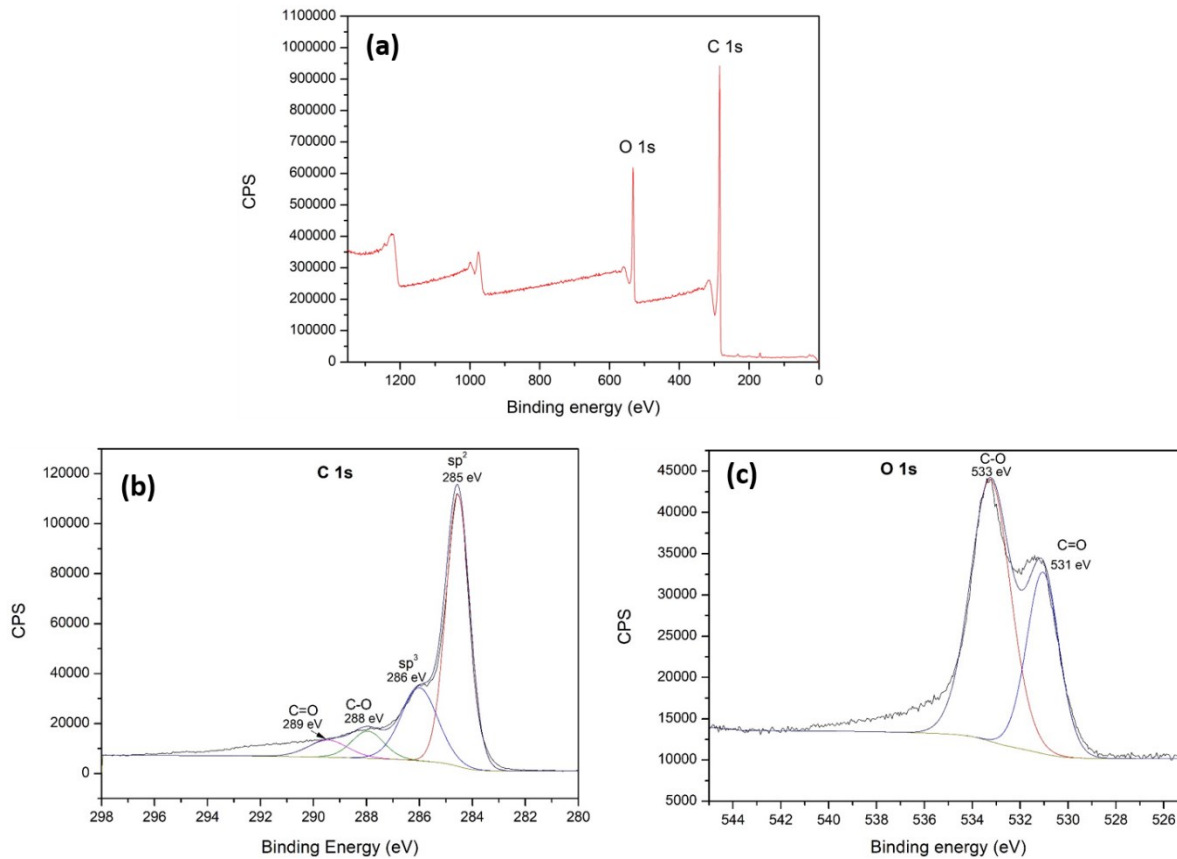


Figure S.4. X-ray photoelectron spectra of rGO (a) survey scan (b) C 1s and (c) O 1s

Table S.1 Elemental composition of rGO

	Peak Binding energy	Atomic %	Total elemental %
C 1s	285	49.12	84.82
C 1s	286	21.55	
C 1s	288	8.75	
C 1s	289	5.4	
O 1s	531	6.55	15.18
O 1s	533	8.63	

Figure S.5

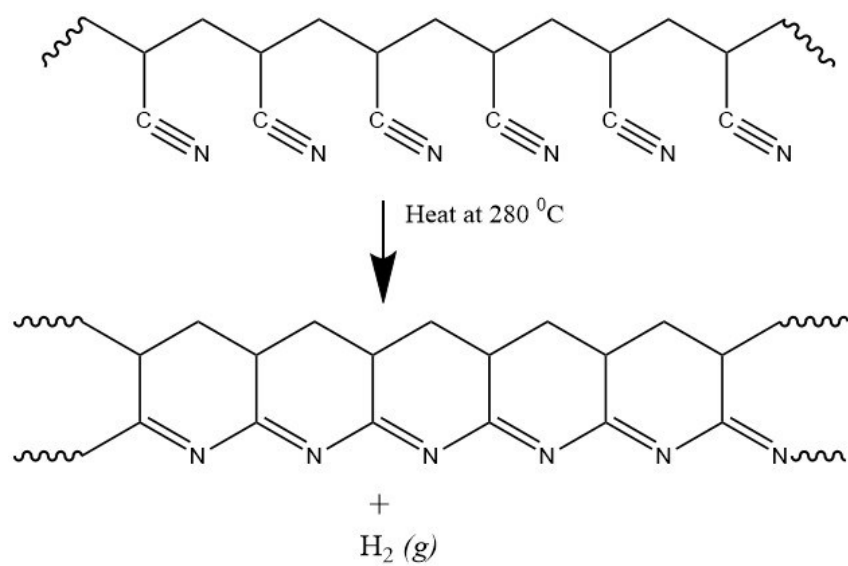


Figure S.5. Thermal stabilization of PAN fibers at 280 °C - Formation of cyclic structures

Figure S.6

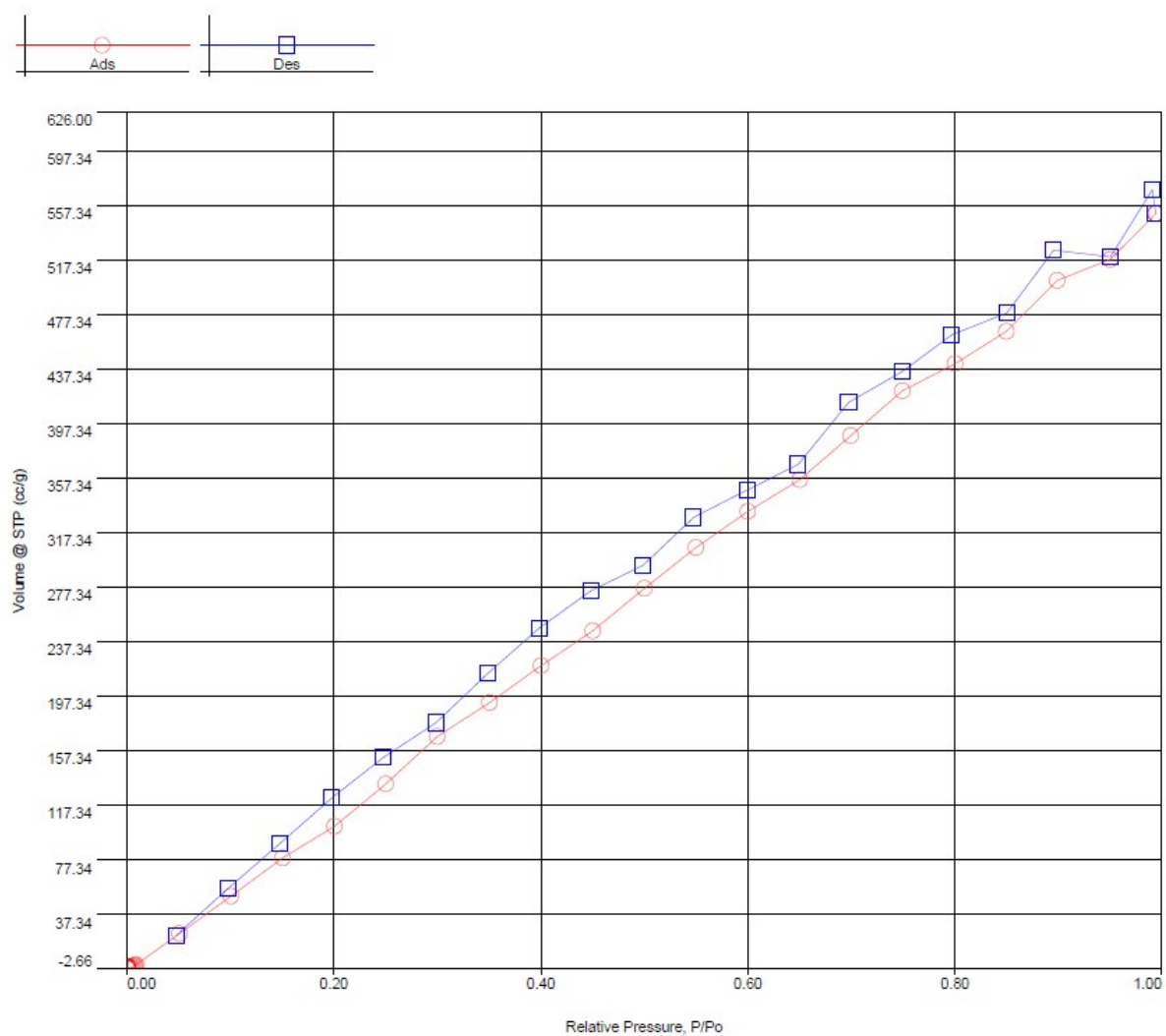


Figure S.6. BET adsorption/ desorption isotherm of C-rGOMnPAN electrode material

Figure S.7

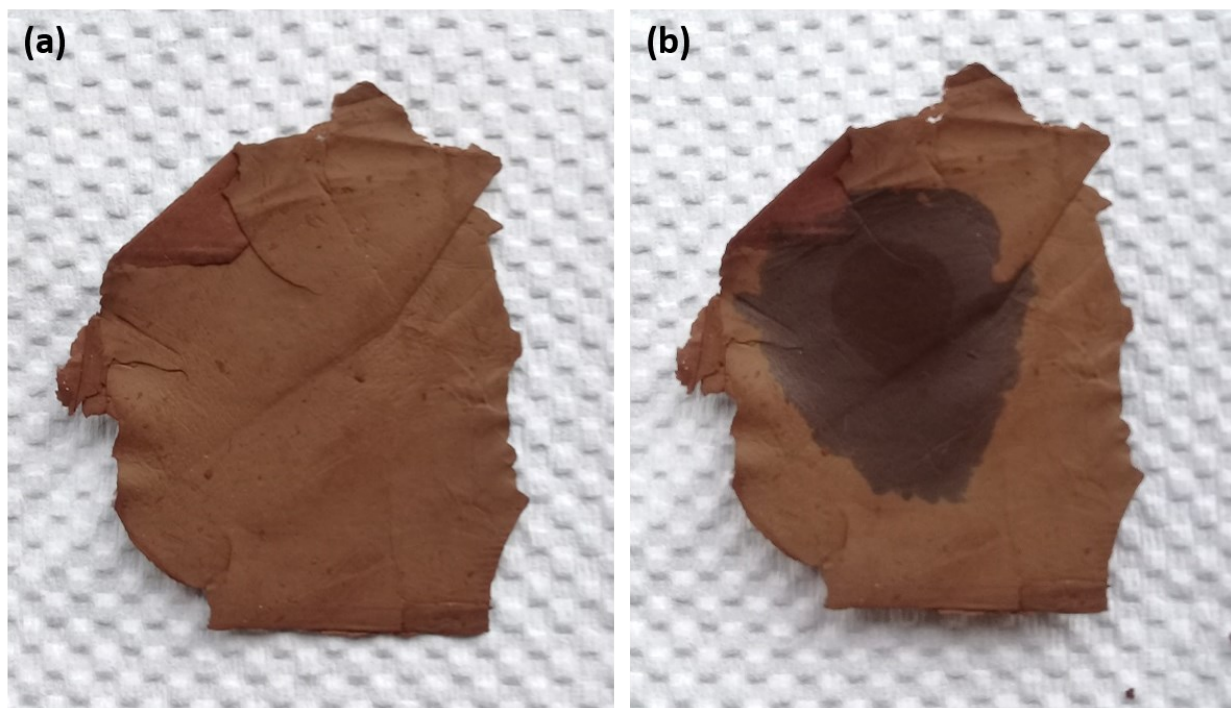


Figure S.7 C-rGOMnPAN membrane (a) before (b) after absorbing 50 μL of distilled water

Table S.2. Water adsorption by C-rGOMnPAN

Thickness of the mat (mm)	Water quantity (μL)	Time required for complete absorption (seconds)
0.05 ± 0.01	50.0	3
0.15 ± 0.02	50.0	7
0.10 ± 0.01	100.0	18

Figure S.8

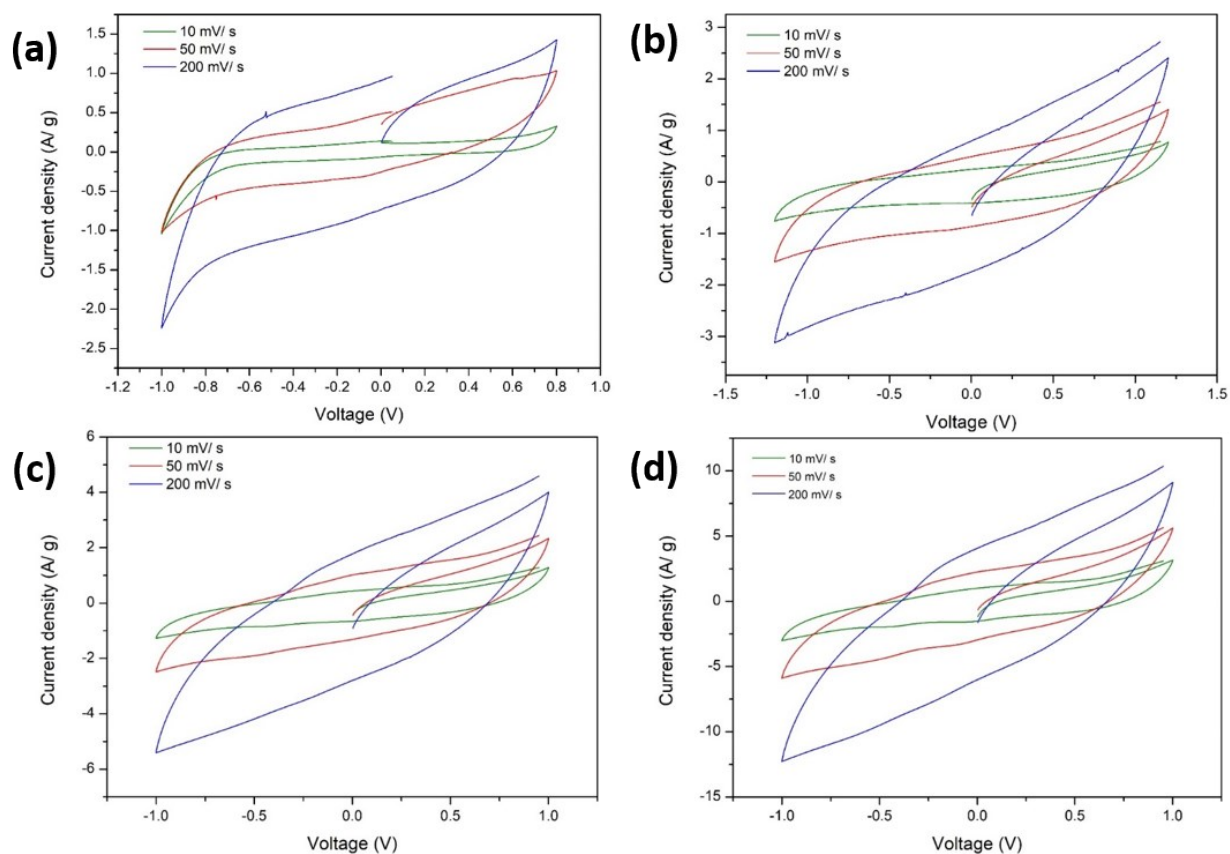


Figure S.8. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) 0%-MnPAN (pure PAN) (b) 17%-MnPAN (c) 33%-MnPAN and (d) 50%-MnPAN at 10, 50 and 200 mV/s

Figure S.9

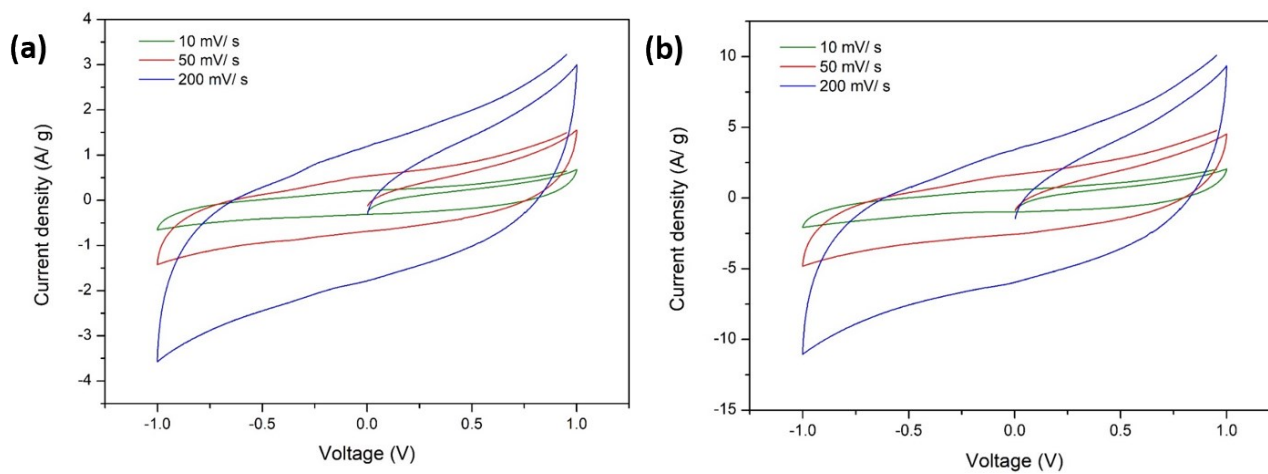


Figure S.9. Cyclic voltammograms of MPAN fibers with 17% (w/w) MnO_2 and (a) 0.2% (w/w) and (b) 1% (w/w) rGO at the scan rates 10, 50 and 200 mV/s

Figure S.10

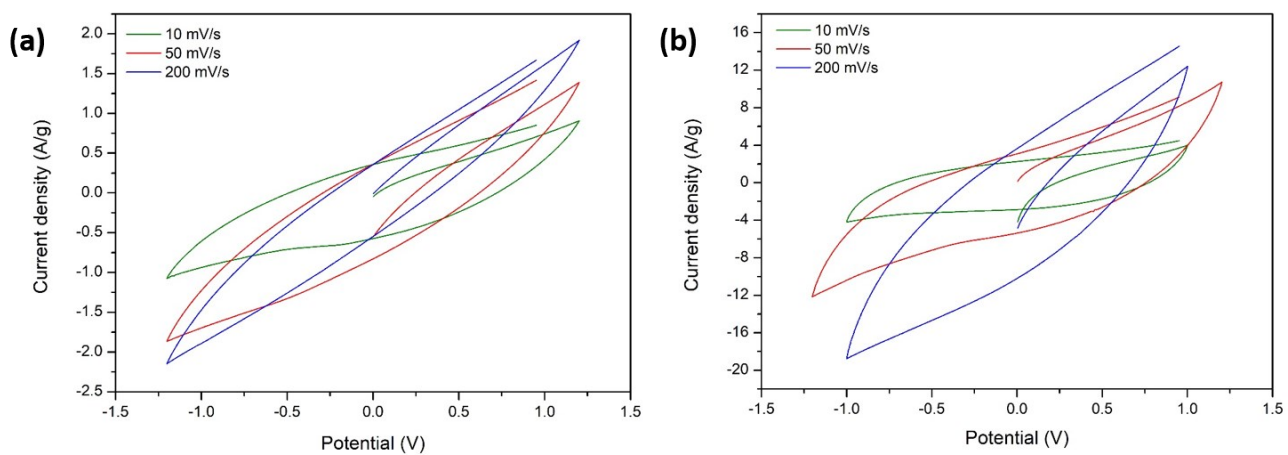


Figure S.10. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) CMnPAN and (b) C-rGOMNPAN fiber electrodes at the scan rates 10, 50, and 200 mV/s